

Carolina Country

formerly **CAROLINA FARMER**

Electric
Farming
Edition
January, 1971



North Carolina FARM MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION



J.S. Dorton Arena

State Fairgrounds

January 20 - 21, 1971

Raleigh, North Carolina

you use
Credit
to grow . . .



why not
get it
at cost

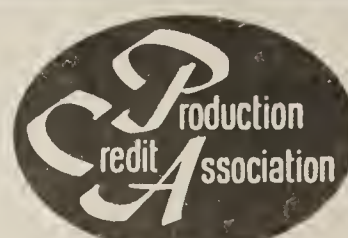
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Carolina Country

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Vol. 3 No. 1 January, 1971

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Editor

Edward Brown, Jr.

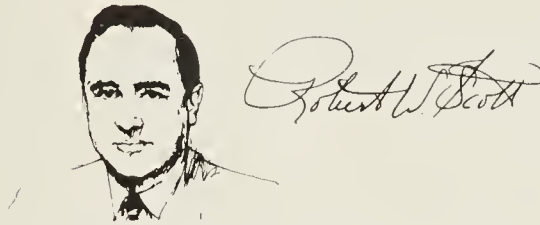
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Official Publication
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Mechanization is responsible for removing the drudgery associated with many farm jobs as well as increasing the productivity of farm workers. North Carolina has pioneered in several areas of mechanization and enjoys its position as part of the most productive agricultural industry in the world.

As Governor, I am pleased to recommend to farmers and agribusiness people the fourth North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition and invite your attendance.

ROBERT W. SCOTT
Governor Of
North Carolina



It is with real appreciation that I endorse the up-coming 1971 North Carolina Agricultural Materials Handling Exposition to be held in Dorton Arena on January 20 and 21.

Our agricultural economy has come to depend upon this exposition as a reliable resource for better labor-saving methods. The new and revolutionary innovations which are shown in this exposition today, will be the accepted practices of tomorrow.

I hope many of the farmers of North Carolina will take advantage of this opportunity to visit this excellent show and see just how far agriculture automation has progressed. I can almost guarantee that there will be at least one new idea for everyone who attends.

JAMES A. GRAHAM
Commissioner Of
Agriculture



Your invitation to the North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition



The School of Agriculture and Life Sciences at North Carolina State University is pleased to support the fourth North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition. Continuing scientific achievements along with new technology is advancing mechanization in farmstead operations. Education and industry efforts in this Materials Handling Exposition will provide producers an opportunity to visit with many equipment suppliers and learn more about bringing increased mechanization to the farm by seeing and discussing the very latest developments in equipment.

H. BROOKS JAMES
Dean Of Agriculture
And Life Sciences

Thought for the month: Utilities rate-making is a puzzling business. At the same time, utility companies seeking rate increases are claiming they must pay investors more to attract capital, banks and financial institutions are lowering the interest rates they pay their investors.

COVER — Every other year, the North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition is held at Dorton Arena at the State Fairgrounds in Raleigh. The fourth annual exposition this month should be the biggest and best yet. The sponsors include North Carolina's electric membership corporations and they invite all who are interested in modern labor-saving equipment to come and see the latest developments in applied electrification.

This month . . .

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CAROLINA COUNTRY IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RICHMOND, VA., 23219. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 75 CENTS PER YEAR. PRINTED BY BEACON PRESS INC., RICHMOND, VA. ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO: CAROLINA COUNTRY, BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602.

A Landmark Victory for Consumers

An opinion handed down by the State Supreme Court in a rate case involving Lee Telephone Company marked another victory for Attorney General Bob Morgan in his continuing campaign to protect consumers, and set important new guidelines for the State Utilities Commission.

Appropriately, the landmark opinion was written by Justice I. Beverly Lake. As an assistant attorney general, Dr. Lake was, as is Morgan now, a champion of the rate-paying public.

The crux of the Lee Telephone case was whether a utility which is not providing adequate service should be allowed to benefit from its inefficiency.

Morgan and his Consumer Protection Division chief, Jean Benoy, raised the issue, contending that if the substandard quality of service is the result of inefficient management, as distinct from the ability to attract capital, no rate increase should be allowed by the Commission.

The company contended the Commission could not lawfully refuse to approve rates which yield it a fair return on the fair value of its properties.

The Utilities Commission found as a fact that Lee's service was "poor" and "substandard," but contended that the allowance of a rate increase, otherwise justifiable, was within its discretion, even though the service was and is substandard. Two of the Commission's five members vigorously dissented, pointing out the new rates allowed for substandard service were "the highest general telephone exchange rates in the state."

The State Supreme Court, reversing the Court of Appeals, thus reversing the Commission order, ruled with the Attorney General for the consumer. Speaking for the Court, Justice Lake held:

— A public utility, which has been allowed to charge rates sufficient to enable it to maintain its properties, in addition to earning a fair return on them, and which nevertheless permits its properties to fall into such a poor state of maintenance as to impair the quality of its service, must accept responsibility for its resulting inability to render adequate service. Having been granted a monopoly in its franchise area, the utility is under a duty to render reasonably adequate service.

— The Commission cannot shut its eyes to "poor" and "substandard" service resulting from a company's willfull, or negligent, failure to maintain its properties or to heed its patrons' complaints when the Commission is called upon by the company to permit it to increase its rates . . . The statutes confer upon the Commission the duty and authority to determine adequacy of service and reasonable rates.

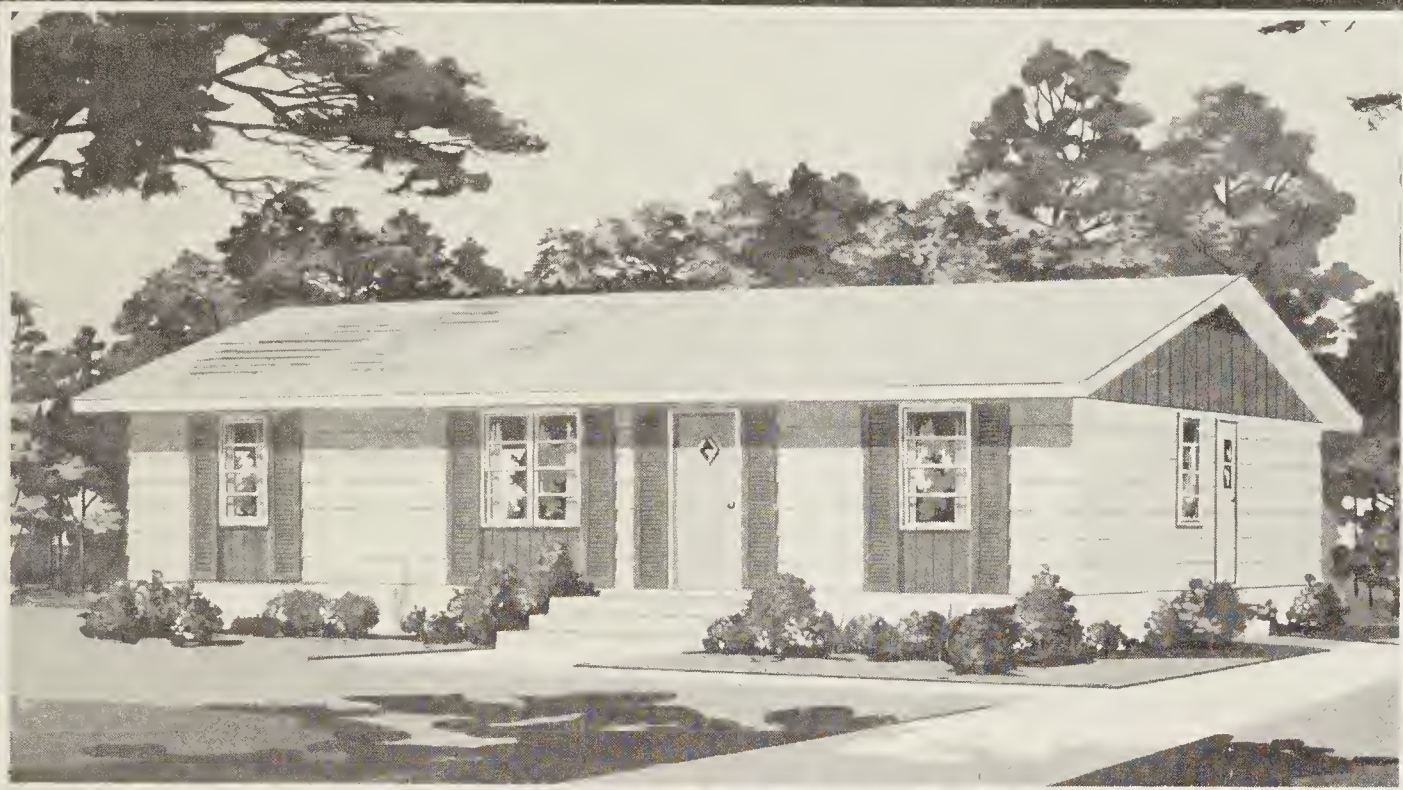
— Serious inadequacy of service is one of the facts which the Commission must take into account in determining what is a reasonable rate for a particular utility to charge for the service it proposes to render in the immediate future. In making this determination the Commission must make specific findings which show the effects upon its decision of the inadequacies and deficiencies it finds in the applicant's service, engineering and maintenance. The Commission cannot discharge this duty by merely stating it has considered inadequacy of service, without showing the effect of it.

— There is but one rate base—the fair value of the utility's properties used and useful in rendering service to the public, which value the Commission must determine as of the end of the test period. The original cost of the properties is simply evidence to be considered in making that determination. The replacement cost, however determined, is also but evidence of fair value.

— In deciding a rate case in which the quality of service is involved, the Utilities Commission must spell out the extent to which the determination of fair value or of the rates are different from what they would have been had the service been excellent and the properties in a high state of efficiency and maintenance.

Jim Chaney

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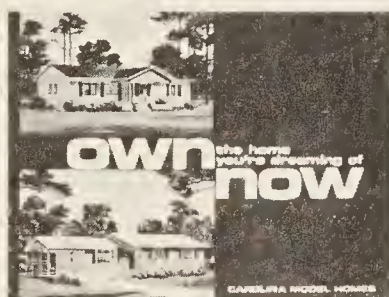
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NORTH CAROLINA FARM MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION

J.S. Dorton Arena • State Fairgrounds
January 20-21, 1971 • Raleigh, North Carolina

On January 20, Raleigh's Dorton Arena will become a showcase of labor-saving ideas as the fourth North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition gets underway.

Thousands of Tar Heel farmers, agri-businessmen and agricultural leaders from across the state are expected to attend the exposition—the largest ever staged in the southeastern states.

Literally hundreds of labor-saving ideas will be on display during the two-day event. And representatives of various manufacturers will be on hand to show you how mechanization can increase your operating efficiency and income, to help you solve individual problems or to answer your questions.

Transportation is being arranged locally by power suppliers, banks, and other groups. Check with your local county extension agent to see if transportation is available in your community.

What's It About?

The North Carolina Farm Materials Handling Exposition is being held to . .

1. Stimulate a greater interest in profitable, farmstead mechanization, and
2. Give farmers and agri-business men an opportunity to see the latest labor-saving equipment and systems.

Where and When?

The Exposition will be opened Wednesday, January 20, 1971, at 9:30 a.m. It will remain open until 5:30 p.m. on Wednesday and be open Thursday, January 21, from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Admission is free. And there is plenty of free parking.

What Is There?

There will be over 80 exhibits on display. Here are some of the pieces of equipment and systems that will be shown:

Barn Cleaners
Heating Equipment
Augers
Building Materials
Bulk Tobacco Barns
Liquid Manure
Handling
Water supply
Equipment
Milking Machines
Poultry Equipment
Electric Switches
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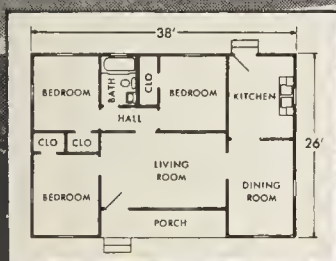
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Part of Kamlar's bark processing operation at Pantego.



Heavy duty tractors carry piles of raw bark to conveyors.

Bark . . . to Mulch

A better fate has been found for pine bark. It no longer need be piled and burned to further pollute the air or be dumped in the woods, rendering the land unuseful.

A company headquartered in Winston-Salem and with production facilities near Pantego has found an important use for pine bark in mulching and decorative landscaping.

Kamlar Corporation began its Pantego operation in 1967. "Our problem now is getting enough bark," said Albert Oettinger, Jr., the young chief executive of the company.

"We haul in bark from a 60-mile radius from paper companies like Weyerhaeuser in Plymouth and International Paper in Farmville, and local saw mills," he explained.

Kamlar takes the raw product (bark), ages it a few months, screens it into different sizes, and then bags it for shipment. The process produces three product lines.

First, there is the "Mini-Nuggets" which is used for mulching around plant borders. As the names suggest, the "Mini-Nuggets" are smaller pieces of bark than the larger "Nuggets."

The third product line is a soil conditioner which has a very fine consistency and undergoes more aging and processing than the nuggets.

According to Oettinger the processing of bark into a useful product began on the West Coast 10 to 15 years ago. "About 1965 we heard of university studies showing that pine bark was valuable as a peat moss substitute," he said. Kamlar was one of the first processors in the East and began operation about five years ago. "The process itself, being relatively new, is continually being developed," said Oettinger, a native of New York and graduate of Duke University and the United States Naval Academy.

While the nuggets were aged for only a few months, the processing of the soil conditioner is more involved. "The material is farther composted for a year's time, during which time it builds up enormous heat," said the forestry graduate, as he illustrated by scooping a handful of the fine bark dust from a pyramid pile and watched the smoke rise.

Approximately 200 trucks a month empty their payload—15 tons each—of raw material. Although most of



Albert Oettinger (L), Kamlar's president, and Woodstock Staff Assistant Julian Goff examine finely composted bark.



The finished product is packed into bags for shipment.

the finished product is shipped in 50-lb. bags for sale at retail garden centers, some of it is shipped in bulk to golf courses for constructing fairways and greens and for other uses.

Kamlar's market area stretches from Maine to Miami and to Chicago; in fact, everywhere east of the Mississippi. Last year a half-million bags were shipped and this year it is anticipated that over a million will be shipped. The product is sold mainly through garden centers, nurseries, and chain supermarkets.

Kamlar started another plant in Port Saint Joe, Florida this year to supply large nursery container stock growers, and plans to build a plant in Farmville, N. C. in the coming year.

Although the market is more concentrated in the spring, there is a year-round demand for the bark products, according to Oettinger. "We have to work year-round to meet the demands in the spring," he said.

The rapidly growing company employs 20 people in its Pantego plant. It is served by Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation.

Ed Brown, Jr.



Electricity and Automation Brighten Future of Farming

The 1970 North Carolina Farm Material Handling Exposition will show farmers many of the ways now available to lighten their workloads and achieve greater efficiency. Even greater labor-saving and efficiency will come in the future as new equipment and technology now in the experimental stage is put to work on the farm in the years not far ahead.

Electric power is piped into farm homes, milking parlors, feedlots, farrowing pens, poultry houses, grain bins, silos, workshops and almost every other place a farmer works these days.

Almost, that is.

Thus far, electricity stops at the end of wires stretching from the transformer out by the mailbox to where it is used. No one has come up with a cheap efficient method of packaging electricity for use in the fields to run large tractors or grain harvesters.

But the dream goes like this:

A farmer backs his tractor up to a little black box, plugs in a terminal, finishes his chores and the next morning bright and early drives off for a full day's plowing or cultivation.

And in the field, once he sets a few gadgets on the tractor's control panel, the operator leaves the field for other work. The tractor, emitting only a soft whir and no smoke, is programmed to follow underground wires along terraces—or even sensitized row crops?—and shut itself off after so many hours or miles.

Dr. L. B. Altman, Agricultural Engineer in charge of farm electrification research for the Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., is one of those forward-thinkers who believes electricity is moving far beyond its present agricultural limits.

But don't sit up nights waiting for electric tractors for field work to hit the market, he says.

"The widespread use of electric tractors is further off than electric automobiles," Altman says. "Present technology does not permit the economic design of electric tractors

for primary tillage and other field work."

However, Altman puts a big qualification on his prediction: If automobile manufacturers, hard-pressed because of air pollution to find new power sources, come up with a major breakthrough in large-power batteries or fuel cells, then farmers might see some fantastic changes.

Heating. That has a big future for electricity on the farm as Altman and other engineers see it.

Not simply the use of electricity to heat rural homes, but a large variety of uses such as more heat for farrowing houses, poultry brooders and the like.

More and more farmers, Altman said, are finding the rising costs of LPG and other fossil fuels too much to handle. Electricity—thus far, at least—remains competitive.

Probably one of the most promising uses for electric energy is in drying grain, particularly corn.

"We've seen a tremendous shift from harvesting corn in ears to picker-shellers. Practically all commercial producers, because of this, must dry their corn," Altman says.

But most of this has been done at high temperatures and during brief periods of time. Result: Much grain is damaged during the process, raising objections from foreign buyers and U. S. industrial users over corn quality.

Altman says more refinements can be expected in grain dryers and that early efforts to dry corn with low-temperature electrical heat over a long period—say a month—show promise of preserving quality.

But again, the job of getting electricity to the heavy-duty equipment such as grain dryers can be

troublesome as well as costly. Three-phase power means a permanent installation and often higher power rates. The heavier single-phase wiring needed to operate motors and heating units not only is expensive, but single-phase motors cost more than three-phase.

What is needed, the engineers say, is a simple, inexpensive method of converting ordinary single-phase electric power into a three-phase system needed by dryer motors and other equipment.

Scientists hope to find ways for farmers to cut costs of wiring and provide definitive cost information on the use of converters.

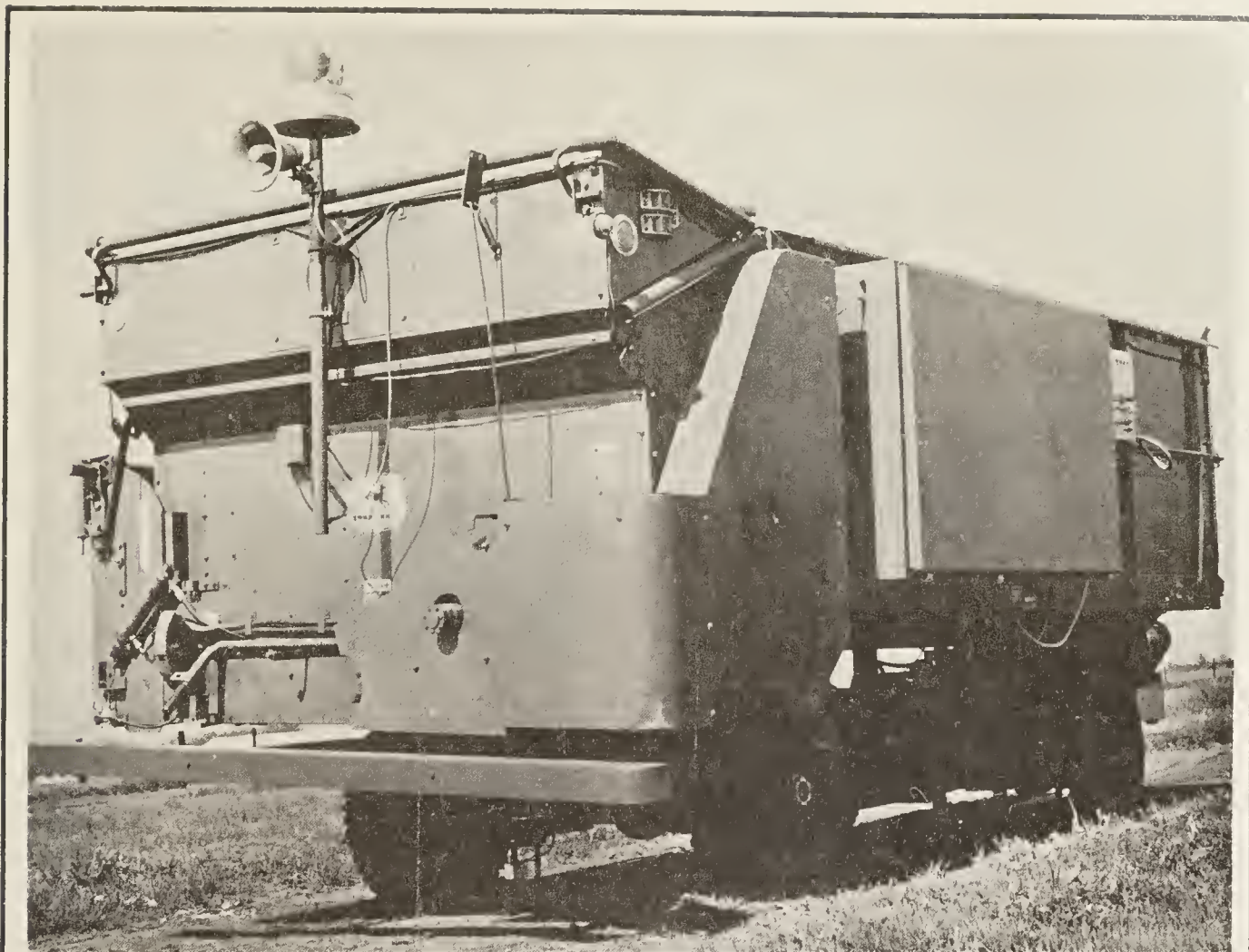
Meantime, the research quest for new machines and instruments has produced some exotic-sounding ideas.

Electric-powered laser beams to control the depth of laying drainage pipe; computer-controlled feeding; electrostatic separation of seeds during cleaning processes; portable sensors to measure how much water plants lose during growth; and dozens of other devices are either under study or in limited use today.

Livestock feeding, of course, has been one of the very foremost examples of electric-powered automation. And the experts are still working on it.

Take dairy cows and air conditioning. Tests have shown for years that summer milk slumps could be eased by cooling sheds but costs of air conditioning entire buildings are too much for most producers.

One way to cut costs and do the job, the agricultural engineers have found, is to cool just part of a cow—her head.



This pilotless mover is being developed by USDA agricultural engineers at the Univ. of Illinois as a guided, self-propelled, automatic feed distributing vehicle. The same vehicle could be used as a lugger to transport material from the field harvester to a central storage point. All on-board equipment and traction motors are hydraulically powered and regulated by electronic controls in the side-mounted cabinet.

Studies at the University of Missouri showed that if a cow's head and neck can be held in an air-cooled enclosure she can give 15 to 20 percent more milk.

Another way electronics may be put to work for dairymen involves the use of sensitized tags on cows giving individual average milk output and other information. Electric eyes or scanners "pick-up" the information, transmit it to a computer device which apportions the precise amount of feed ration each cow is entitled to.

Back to tractors. While Altman does not think the electric tractor is going to take over yet, he does see a great future for radio-control devices to replace manpower in the field.

And using underground sensing devices to guide field machines is not far-fetched at all, he says. These could become the most reliable hired men on farms some day.

Altman, explaining further why he

thinks big electric tractors are a long way off, says air pollution by farm engines still is minimal compared with the problems of the cities.

"Electric tractors are a good concept," he says. "But pollution problems with gasoline or diesel engines on farms are certainly less than in cities. And the need for power—the large size 100-150 horsepower you need for a tractor—is not going to be supplied, in the near future, by electricity."

One reason is cost.

"The gasoline engine is so inexpensive that it will be difficult to replace," says Altman.

Rechargeable batteries have been developed for small tools, from toothbrushes to drills. But these, Altman points out, require just small power performances. The five- or six-bottom plow capability needed in field tractors is another thing.

Meantime, private industry has helped whip some of the suburban air pollution problem by developing elec-

tric lawn and garden tractors, Altman says. General Electric Co., for one, came on the market this year with a line of rechargeable battery-powered garden tractors. Others are expected to go after this market soon.

Another dream possibility is the use of the sun to generate electricity. Could solar energy cells store up enough power to run a farming operation?

Theoretically, maybe. And some day it might turn out that electric power lines will be outmoded by individual solar units on each fully automated farm unit.

Altman does not think this time is near. Again, he says, the electric power requirements of today's farm are too large to be met by solar cells. These can be used to control devices, tripping switches and operating low-power gadgets, but it is too costly under present conditions to think about solar power as a primary source of farm energy.

Make Ever

**The Carolina
Homemaker**
Edited by Betty Twiggs

Shopping these days can be a traumatic experience for the housewife. With prices going up, up and away—women are dismayed to know that this year's forecast is that inflation will hit a new high. If

you shrink when the girl at the register adds up your grocery bill, take heart. There are some ways to make every penny count. But you've got to work at it.

- **Be a Listmaker.** The smart shopper maps out her strategy before she engages in the battle of Costs vs. Pocketbooks. Lists are indispensable aids in keeping impulses under check and making the shopper walk down the straight and narrow path of real economies. A list should be flexible enough to include the daily "specials" the store is featuring. Shopping lists rarely contain items like Macadamia Nuts, grape leaves and sturgeon. Unless of course, you're very rich, and then those items might be absolute necessities—in which case you'd not be too worried about over-spending in the first place!

- **Coupon Clippers Unite!** This should be your battlecry because manufacturers and food processors do have periodic "deals" that are very much to your advantage. Cents-off coupons and stickers, those lovely get-one-free offers really mean money in your pocket, so never carelessly toss away any that come your way.

- **Supermarket "Specials" really are.** No need to be skeptical about those "special" signs in most markets; often items are lower-priced to move them out before a new shipment is expected. If you have a running familiarity with the specific prices on certain items you always buy, you'll know how valuable the "specials" can be. Those large end-of-aisle displays where food is especially price-worthy are called "loss-leaders" in market parlance; if you see the product and it's well-priced, consider stocking up; if you don't like it to begin with, even a half-priced can of peas, for example is no bargain.

- **Learn to Read a Label.** Any supermarket worth her salt should set about on a concerted label-reading program under the new truth-in-packaging regulations all pertinent data is inscribed there—like weights and measures. Check comparative contents and prices of several brands and you'll find the one that's a slightly better buy. Even if the saving is smallish—remember those little pennies saved can grow into big dollars earned at the checkout counter.



enny Count

- **Always stock up in Quantity on Canned Goods.** The marvelous advantage of buying food in cans or glass jars is that they can be stored easily and for long periods of time. And because canned items range over just about everything—from soup to nuts—you'll always have a supply of something in the house and never have to "run out" for anything. Also, items that are out of season in your area are usually priced much higher than the same processed foods available all year round. Special diets are no problem either, since processed foods also follow dietary and "low calorie" food regulations.

- **Unusual Package Sizes? You Pay For It!** Some manufacturers put the same product into different kinds of packaging—sometimes in a decorator flacon; other times it's a container made from a different material. Compare and you will see that with odd shaped packages, it's the customer that usually pays the bill. Most canned foods container sizes fall within a category of standardization. Unit costs are less, and you save without really knowing it.

- **Less Than Perfect Items are Priceworthy.** Day-old bread and slightly crushed ladyfinger cookies, a little overripe fruit, or bruised vegetables are not necessarily to be passed by. Consider your needs; if, for example, you are making French toast, day-old bread is perfect. And a toothpaste container that has lost its outer cardboard container still has all the product inside. Open packages should not be bought, but where the container is slightly askew and there is a reduction because of it, it's worth your consideration.

- **Practice the Art of Planning Ahead.** Read the food pages of your newspaper—they offer the specials of the week. Make out your shopping list according to your particular tastes and needs. Plan your meals.

- **Finally, when you go supermarketing, try to "do it alone."** There is nothing that can wreck even a carefully worked out budget faster than a winsome little boy or girl in the candy-ice-cream-cookies section. Children are incipient impulse shoppers, and it's hard to refuse a pleading eye turned toward a totally unnecessary 79-cent bubble bath plastic toy (when you know the 39-cent kind in the plain carton is just as good).

In this day of the ever-rising price index, shopping can be a trauma or a triumph depending on how you go about it all. Little economies all along add up to big savings when you finally reach the checkout counter. If you make every penny count—the dollars will take care of themselves!



Free Patterns



Sweater

The kind of pullover a girl likes to make a pair of, sized 38 to 44 for him and 8 to 14 for her.



Scarf and Tam

Crocheting with 2 strands of yarn and a large hook, you can finish this tam and scarf in short order.



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Belted vest is midi-wise and pants perfect for every wardrobe. Knit vest in simple pattern stitch.



Gloves

Great gloves! It's cold outside. Give your hands a warm-up with this two-toned crocheted pair.

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The Carolina Homemaker This pattern offer expires
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☐ Vest

☐ Scarf and Tam

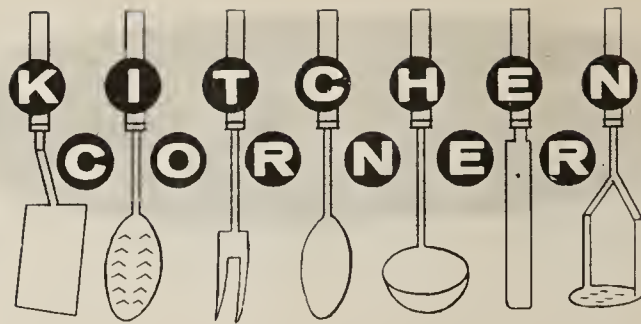
☐ Gloves

My name is: _____

Address: _____

Comment; if any: _____

The name of my EMC is: _____



Italian Creme Cake

"I love to bake cakes" is a line often found in letters to Kitchen Corner. Most homemakers feel this way because cake recipes outnumber all the other kinds of recipes in the Kitchen Corner files.

Mrs. Paul Wilson of Asheboro wrote she loved to bake cakes and was sending us a favorite of hers. It is an interesting Italian Creme Cake that is different and delicious.

Mrs. Wilson and her husband are served by Randolph Electric Membership Corporation. The Wilsons have one son and one daughter and three grandsons and one granddaughter.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Betty Twiggs, Kitchen Corner, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay \$2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

ITALIAN CREME CAKE

1 stick butter or margarine

½ cup crisco

2 cups sugar

5 egg yolks

1 tsp. soda

2 cups plain flour

1 cup buttermilk

1 tsp. vanilla

1 cup nuts

1 cup coconut

5 egg whites beaten

Cream butter, crisco and sugar, add egg yolks. Sift flour, add soda. Add to mixture with buttermilk, flour first and last, stir in nuts and coconut, fold in egg whites. Bake in three 9 inch cake pans, 350 degrees for 20 minutes or until done.

Icing

1 - 8 oz. cream cheese (room temp.)

½ cup crisco

1 box 10-4 sugar

1 tsp. vanilla

Mix all ingredients (if too thick, add milk). Spread between layers and on top and sides.



Governor Scott

4-H CLUB WINNERS

North Carolina's Governor Bob Scott was presented a National 4-H Alumni award and four North Carolina 4-H Club members won \$2,400 in scholarships at the 49th National 4-H Congress in Chicago.

The Governor received the 4-H Gold Key in recognition of his accomplishments as an alumnus of the 4-H program. He was a 4-H member for six years as a youth in Alamance County. His projects included dairy, garden field crops and beef, in which he won county awards.

The four young North Carolina 4-H members who won National 4-H scholarships were:

Wayne Black, 19, of Lexington, a \$600 scholarship in the Agricultural program.

Marcia K. Winnies, 18, of Chadbourne, a \$600 educational grant in the Clothing program.

Janet White, 17, of New Bern, a \$600 scholarship in the Dairy Foods program.

Gary Davis, 18, of Mooresville, a \$600 scholarship in the Health program.

In the National 4-H Dress Revue, Debbie Godwin, 17, of Bayboro, was one of 51 winners modeling ensembles they had made.

600 sweet onion plants with free planting guide, \$4.20 postpaid. TONCO, "home of the sweet onion." Farmersville, Texas 75031.

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A Reader Writes: Stop Deceptive Contests

I have read your article, "While You're at It, Mr. Henderson, How About Junk Mail?" Why can't something be done to stop the deceptive, "You May Be a Winner," contests you refer to in the article? These contest have reached epidemic proportions. Why can't the Federal Trade Commission do something?

The FTC is a government agency supposedly concerned with consumer matters but when you write them complaining they either say the matter is not within their jurisdiction or they are turning the matter over to their Bureau of Deceptive Practices and you never hear from them again.

I do not think Reader's Digest or any other publication should receive federal mail subsidy for their false advertising and deceptive practices concerning contests.

Mrs. Roy Adkins
Rt. 1, Relief

After receiving Mrs. Adkins' letter, we wrote to the Federal Trade Commission and received a reply stating the FTC's Bureau of Consumer Protection is concerned about deceptive contests and is presently reviewing each 'sweepstakes' game or contests for possible violations of the law. According to the FTC reply, prosecution in such cases is

difficult because it is hard to prove intent to defraud.

In a letter commenting on the FTC reply, Mrs. Adkins aptly makes the point that the contests are obviously misleading. Citing as an example, a record club sweepstakes in which she was invited to match numbers to win \$100 a month for life, she writes: "Their claim that they award \$100 a month for life is misleading enough to prove intent. How can they award prizes of \$100 a month for life, year after year, and new cars, televisions, radios, gold flatware, etc.?"

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The End of the Road

The late Dr. Henry Jordan, Cedar Falls dentist turned industrial who served as Governor Kerr Scott's State Highway chairman, was not a visionary. He was a practical administrator who proved his management skills in carrying out the first \$200 million farm-to-market secondary road program and getting the then new Interstate highway system under construction.

But to say Doctor Henry was not a visionary is not to say he lacked imagination. As far back as 1949, he had the imagination to foresee the time would come when highways as we know them now would have to give way to more advanced transportation systems.

When reporters who covered the State Highway Commission during his regime would ask about highway problems we thought might arise in the future, Jordan would tell us that by the time our problems became critical people would have something better than automobiles and increasingly expensive, ever expanding lanes of blacktop and concrete to get from place to place.

In a few decades, he would explain, the population will grow so large that everybody won't be able to have his own car, the highways won't be able to handle all of them and there won't even be room to park all of them. Nor, he said, will there be enough land available for all new highway rights-of-way for the new roads the traffic will require.

Instead of getting in your car to drive from Raleigh to Charlotte, he predicted, you'll find it easier to use some form of mass transportation that will be developed by then. Maybe, he would say, it will be some kind of passenger carrier that will use rails or it may be some type of air carrier.

Only 20 years have passed since Dr. Jordan foretold the end of the automobile age and it's already obvious the end is less than 20 years away.

It's already obvious to anyone who has driven along Raleigh's downtown boulevard during the rush hours or has fought through truck traffic on I-85 or has been in Charlotte at 5 p.m. that a better way must be found quickly.

In addition to traffic and parking problems, there's the ever increasing cost of owning and operating your

own automobile. The prices of them keep climbing as do the prices of gasoline, tires, repair, maintenance and auto insurance. Addicted as American society is to the automobile, Americans will eventually realize they can't afford the convenience of a car for every member of the family. When that happens, and it already has to some extent, people are going to turn to more efficient ways of commuting to work, going shopping, taking trips.

Sinking more money year after year into pavements, cross-overs, cloverleaves, belt lines and more of the same in conventional highway improvements won't keep us moving.

Somebody in State government, maybe an elected official like Henry Jordan, is going to have to start soon using imagination and money for something more than highway construction.

A start could be made by providing appropriate legislation in the 1971 General Assembly for long-range transportation planning. Although there is already an overabundance of study commissions, the legislature surely would not object to one more to do a practical recommendations for new transportation systems.

A Commission might look into means of utilizing the existing railroad systems in the state. There already are many North Carolinians who would rather ride a modern, air-conditioned, fast, comfortable rail bus or train from Raleigh to Greensboro than drive. Similarly, with parking becoming an increasing problem, many people would rather leave their cars at home if they could have convenient rail service to the mountains and the coast and had adequate ways to travel when they got there.

For communities without railroads, modern passenger facilities, with provisions for cargo and passenger cars, could be constructed, perhaps utilizing portions of existing highway rights-of-way. Modern systems have proved highly practical in other nations; they're fast and they don't need as much right-of-way as conventional surface railroads.

But better planning will be needed for better highways as well. Improved highway planning

For the Automobile

riers might be developed. These new vehicles could be automatic and electrically powered. The greater number of fare-paying riders they would carry would make the sophisticated engineering financially feasible, and an electric vehicle carrying 100 passengers would cause much less pollution than 50 automobiles carrying an average of two people each, the smoking diesel buses we have today.

Air carriers of course will have a role in inter-city service. The planes used by major interstate airlines wouldn't serve this purpose; they require too much runway for landings and take-offs to be used for short hops between, say Raleigh and Smithfield, or Raleigh and Durham. Yet air service between communities so close will have to be considered. We had planes which could provide such service in the heyday of the DC3 (C-47). These dependable, long-lasting aircraft could land on and take off from cow pastures in the sand and beachhead flight strips in Normandy under circumstances required, and craft like them could operate safely from every airport we have in North Carolina.

The C-47 isn't likely to make a comeback as a short-range carrier but something like it, or helicopters will. The hovercraft is just beginning to come into use. It could be the air bus for short runs between North Carolina communities and might even be even more practical than the helicopter.

Probably the future transportation needs of the state will require a combination of mass carrier systems—rail, highway and air. There are many options, but we must begin exercising options. We must begin to plan and prepare.

Whatever is done will require money. Since money for solving transportation problems logically should come from the sources which presently provide for the existing transportation system, the money should be allocated from the State Highway Fund. After all, anything that reduces highway congestion serves the highway program.

Whether the new transportation will be furnished, as highways, by a State agency or private enterprise will depend largely on the response of private enterprise. If private enterprise shows no more

foresight than the railroad industry has done in systematically cutting back rail service, then the State will have to do the job.

Assuming though that private enterprise does rise to the challenge, the State will have to provide administrative machinery and may have to provide some form of subsidy as well, at least until the new mass carriers become accepted.

The State already has a Utilities Commission which regulates buses, trucks and railroads. But the full development of the new transportation program may necessitate moving this regulation to a new Transportation Authority in which some of the functions of the Utilities Commission would be combined with some of the functions of the present Highway Commission. That detail, however, is less important than getting the planning started. For that a Transportation Planning Division should be set up as a part of the Governor's Office to coordinate the research and planning of the many private interests and public agencies required to fit all the pieces together.

The mass inter-city carriers would only partly serve the total needs, however, if passengers and cargoes are dumped outside the cities and left to reach downtown in conventional highway vehicles.

For the new transportation system to work best, every community will need a local transportation system. They can't continue to allow everybody who has a car to use it. They'll have to work out arrangements for better bus service, perhaps using electric buses, to move people to and from their business districts, their shopping centers, their residential areas and suburbs, and to connect with the new inter-city carriers. If they don't, it will be harder to get from the airport to Raleigh than it is to fly from Raleigh to Washington, which is pretty much how it is today.

North Carolina has the chance to set a pattern for the nation, just as it did with its primary highways in the Twenties. But it will have to get started. In 20 years, it will be too late.

Jim Chaney

"Should High Schools Have a Dress Code?"

Who Should Write the Dress Code?"

"Teenagers need extra spending money for school activities, movies, and other recreational events. A good way to earn this money is to do some extra work around the house for your parents. Such things as washing the family car, mowing the lawn or painting a storage building are some examples. Your parents would have to pay someone else to do these jobs. When you do them you get your spending money and your parents get the work done. However, you shouldn't expect pay for things like keeping your room clean, washing the dishes, or taking out the garbage."

Ted McNeill
Rt. 2
Cameron

Ted is 16 years old and a junior at Benhaven High School. His hobbies are reading, bowling, shooting pool and fishing. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin C. McNeill, are served by Central Electric Membership Corporation.

"I strongly oppose any parent paying a teenager for any type of work around the house. They are part of the household and should be more than willing to do work around the house. The money they receive could be used for other purposes. That's just like hiring a maid to do the work. Teenagers should look at the fact that their parents have been paying for the bill they helped make all their life."

Barbara Smith
Rt. 1, Box 471
Erwin

Barbara is 16 years old and a junior at Erwin High School. She is a member of the Beta Club, Monogram Club, Math and Science Club and a member of the basketball team. Her mother, Mrs. Alene Smith, is served by South River Electric Membership Corporation.

"I don't think teenagers should be paid for the work they do around the house especially if they get allowance. Some teenagers don't look at this problem the way they should. I feel like that my parents are paying me for what work I do around the house everytime I sit down to eat and everytime I go to bed. If it wasn't for the teenager's parents, the teenager would not have food or clothes. I don't think teenagers should be paid for working in their own home."

Edna Hales
Rt. 2, Box 100
Bladenboro

Edna is 17 years old and a junior at Elizabethtown High School. Her hobbies are sewing, cooking and boating. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Waldon Julius Hales, are served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

"Yes, I think teenagers should be paid by their parents for the work they do around the house. But, I also think that they should do their share around the house without expecting money. If it's some odd job that they don't ordinarily do, then they should be paid. For example, if the parents were going to hire someone to do the work and if the teenagers could do it and wanted the money for it, it would only be fair for the parents to pay the teenagers as they would have the hired person."

Darlene Dolinger
Rt. 3, Box 100
Jeffersonton

Darlene is 14 years old and in the eighth grade at Nathans Creek School. Her hobbies are cheerleading, listening to music, reading and skating. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Dolinger, are served by Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.



If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you \$5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a \$5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

"Should teenagers be restricted from dates or other activities because of school grades?"

This question was submitted by Sharon Davis, who will be receiving an answer from CAROLINA COUNTRY. Sharon is 14 years old and attends Arden-Chesnutt Junior High School. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Davis, are served by Lumbee River Electric Membership Corporation.

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4783

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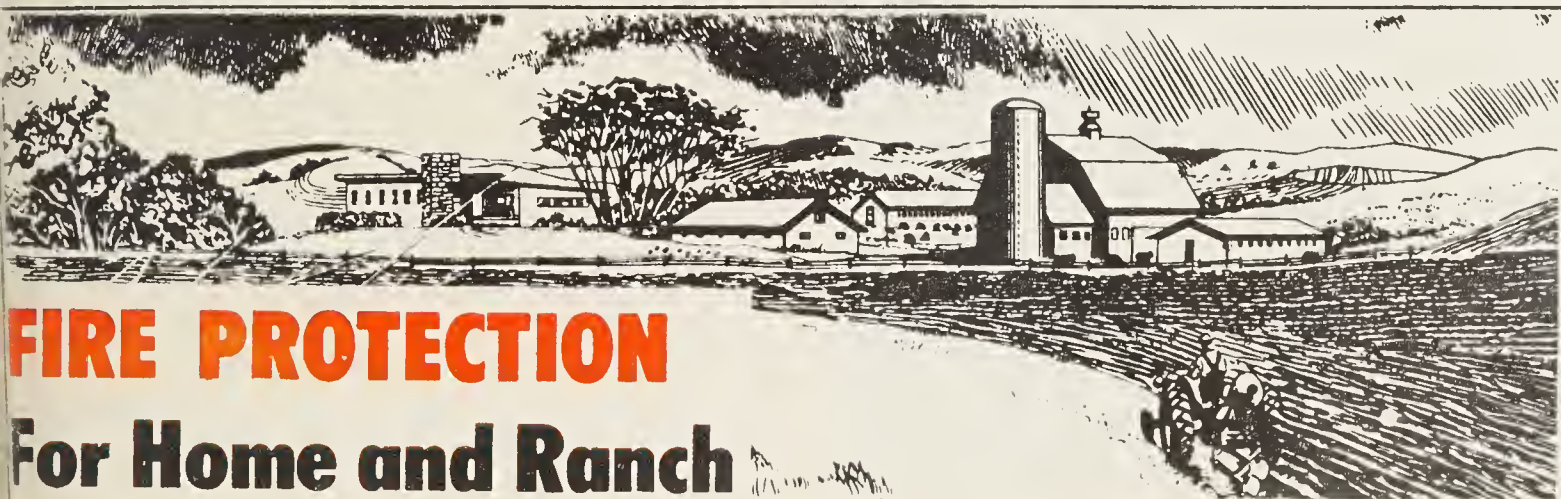


4887
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10½-20½



9302 SIZES 7-15

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Roanoke EMC's Vernon Taylor

A leading North Carolina newspaper once referred to Vern Taylor as "one of a rare breed of individuals left in today's fast paced, educationally oriented society. He is self-made."

The story went on: "Although he holds no degree from a college or university he manages a corporation that serves over 7,500 families, businesses and industries with vitally needed electricity in a seven county area . . ."

Vern Taylor is indeed a self-made man. And he and Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation which he serves as general manager have made a mark of progress for thousands of families living in Northeastern North Carolina.

The availability of low-cost, dependable electric service has had an immeasurable motivating influence on the improved living standards of the people in the area. And its very conception was the result of self-made people like Vern Taylor and others of his generation.

For it was in their generation that many opportunities were either self-made—or not made at all. It was a time of economic depression and war, and a time when many needs were being unmet. It was a time for people to help themselves by working together. And this is how Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation was born.

Roanoke EMC serves nearly 8,000 member-consumers in parts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax, Gates, Perquimans, Chowan and Hertford counties. It serves such commercial loads as the R. J. Reynolds Test Farm near Windsor, Lea Lumber Company near Windsor, an AT&T feeder station, peanut and cotton mills, and three consolidated high schools.

Most of Roanoke EMC's member-consumers live in Bertie County, and most of them are engaged in either full or part-time farming. Large, flat, fertile fields engulf the narrow, rural roads that run in all directions from Rich Square, the headquarters of Roanoke EMC.

Peanuts, corn, cotton, and tobacco are grown in the area, and, according to Taylor, it produces more peanuts than any section of the world.

Major industries in the area include Brown Manufacturing Company in Woodland and Georgia Pacific in Murfreesboro—both of which produce types of baskets. There are also several garment factories in the area and many people work in Franklin, Virginia, at Union Carbide Camp, since the area is so close to the Virginia line.

Bethel Native

Vernon Eddie Taylor was born December 1, 1913, the son of J. C. and Francis Andrews Taylor who operated a farm near Bethel, N. C. He has one living sister—half-sister—Mrs. J. S. Moore of Bethel. A full brother and two half brothers are deceased. His father died when Vern was only six.

Taylor attended Tarboro High School and after graduation in 1930, joined the Army. After basic training at Fort Slocum, N. Y., he was stationed in Hawaii where he served a full tour of duty in an anti-aircraft division.

After his discharge in 1933, Taylor returned home to Tarboro and accepted a job with Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company. He worked in the engineering department which at that time was busy constructing a system for dial-type telephones.

After five years with Carolina Telephone, Taylor began work for W. F. Little Construction Company in Union South Carolina.

"The electric co-ops were just getting started about that time," said Taylor as he leaned back motionless in his seat behind his large desk. "The company was a contractor building lines for REA, and I was sent to Halifax County to help build the first lines for this co-op," he added.

Taylor, an easy talking person who is trim and fit and looks much younger than his 57 years, served as construction superintendent for the first 86 miles of line in Halifax County serving 300 members.

"I set the first pole," he said with not a little trace of pride in his voice.

Actually, Roanoke EMC's birth was a little different than that of other EMCs. It was born for the same reason—out of an urgent need—but the circumstances were different.



The first 86 miles of line in Halifax County were part of a project sponsored by the Farm Security Administration—a division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "The project was to give a helping hand to displaced farmers from the depression), giving them 40 acres of land, and new buildings and homes with new electrical appliances," Taylor explained.

However, when people in the surrounding counties heard of the Roanoke Farms project and the availability of electric service, they inquired and found that by signing up members they could form their own electric cooperative and receive much needed electric service in their area, too.

During this time, Taylor was still employed with the contractor but found time to work for the budding cooperative. "I continued with the company a few months at on week ends and holidays I worked with the co-op making connections and so forth," he said.

Began in 1940

Taylor actually began work with Roanoke EMC on June 1940, as line superintendant. At first, he had a "full" crew of one additional man and later got up to three. He became manager on March 20, 1944, after refusing the job when it was offered a couple of times earlier.

"There were three managers before me," he said, "and each time there was a vacancy the Board asked me to make application. But I didn't want to be couped up inside." He did, however, serve as acting manager during the vacancies before he "decided to give it a try" in 1944.

Roanoke EMC received its charter on September 30, 1938. Since Taylor became manager in 1944, the EMC has grown considerably and reduced its rates.

It has grown from 1,229 members in 1944 to its present 7,52. During the same period, the average use of electricity has climbed from 41 kilowatt hours per month to 568 kilowatt hours today.

Looking back over the 30 years he has been in the rural electrification program, Taylor has many cherished memories—especially of the early days when electric service was something new.

"Something embedded in my mind and will never be erased was the reaction of people when they first received service," Taylor reminisced. "When the bulb screwed in the first time, their eyes were brighter than the bulb."

Taylor said electric service had much to do with the quality of the homes in the area. "The majority of our homes used to be untidy and run down," he said. "But with electric service, people began to take more pride in their homes . . . started painting and taking care of their yards . . . a vast improvement in living conditions."

On a large plaque on the wall of Taylor's office is a set of chromium-plated climbing hooks—the same hooks he used in his early days as line foreman.

The plaque was presented to Taylor by the EMC's employees at an appreciation dinner held in his honor when he was named "Tar Heel of the Week" by the Raleigh NEWS AND OBSERVER—an honor reserved for North Carolinians who make outstanding contributions to their community and state. He was honored on October 29, 1967.

"When the boys presented me the hooks, I told them they had just grounded me, so they went out and bought me some more," Taylor said with a grin. "I still climb some; I enjoy it."

Boy Scout Leader

Beside referring to Taylor as a "self made man," the newspaper also described him as "one of the most active and influential Boy Scout leaders in North Carolina." Taylor serves on the Executive Board of the East Carolina Council of Boy Scouts, and is also a representative on the national board.

He re-organized a troop in Rich Square because he liked to work with children. He has received the highest honor in scouting, "The Silver Beaver Award," and also is a recipient of the "Order of the Arrow's Vigil Honor."

He is a charter member and past president of the Rich Square Rotary Club, a past president of the Chamber of Commerce, a 32-degree Mason and served two terms as mayor.

Taylor also serves as secretary of the Tri-County Airport Authority which he helped organize, serves on the board of managers of Planters National Bank as vice chairman, and serves on the Board of Trustees of Meredith College.

Of all his many honors as the chief executive of Roanoke EMC said "the most humble honor was to be elected on the Board of Deacons of our Church." He and Mrs. Taylor attend the Rich Square Baptist Church where he is president of the men's class and past chairman of the finance committee.

Taylor is married to the former Lucy Bryant of Tarboro and has known her since they were kids. They were married September 3, 1948.

The Taylors have two children, both of whom are grown. Both Vernon E. Taylor, Jr., and Mrs. E. T. Sprinkle, Jr., live in Raleigh. There is one grandson, Skip, who is two and who, according to granddaddy "is a Papa's boy . . . who loves his granddaddy and is an outside man, too."

The Taylors live in a two-story brick home on the south end of Rich Square where Vern exercises his "green thumb." He is in the process of enlarging a green house in the back yard where he grow orchids, amaryllis and geraniums.

Taylor is also an avid coin and stamp collector and he "used to fly a lot." He is a licensed pilot and once owned his own plane.

"I used to fly to some of the meetings held in Raleigh," he said. When asked if some of his fellow managers at neighboring EMCs flew with him, he simply laughed and shook his head "No."

Ed Brown, Jr.

Self-Made Man

HALE!

Taking the Lead

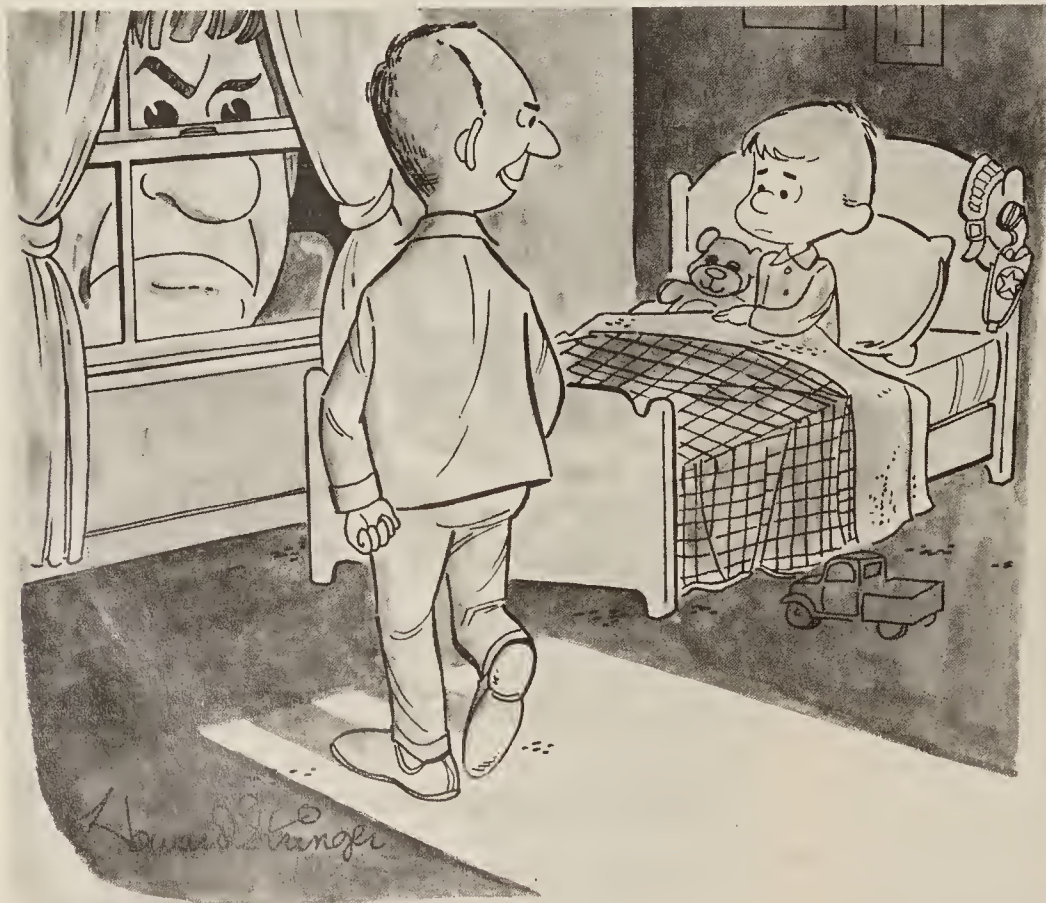
The young parson, preaching in the absence of the regular clergyman, was somewhat astounded to observe an aged deacon remove a half dollar from the collection plate and slip it into his pocket. After the services, he felt impelled to take the deacon to ask for his action.

"Oh," smiled the elderly official, "you mean that lead half dollar? Why, man, I've been leading with that counterfeit coin for 15 years!"

Right Number

There is a stunning blonde waitress in a certain restaurant who always obliges when the male customers ask for her phone number.

Their moment of disillusionment comes when they call the number and a voice answers: "Pest Control Service."



"Don't worry, if there is a mean old giant outside your window, Daddy will punch him right in the nose."

At Your Convenience

In Copenhagen they are still telling the story of the cinema that advertised a program of good, clean films.

A week later a man rang up to ask what time it started. "My dear sir," replied the manager, "what time would you like it to start?"

Texas Style

A Texan and two Minnesotans went to Alaska to hunt bear. In camp, the Minnesotans started cleaning their guns and were ridiculed by the Texan: "Why, down Texas-way, we kill 'em bare-handed!"

"We'd like to see you get a big Kodiak bear without a gun!" replied his friends, whereupon the Texan started out empty-handed. Some time later his friends, in the cabin, heard him yelling. Looking out the window, they saw him running with a big 1,000-pound Kodiak lumbering in behind him.

"You skin that one while I go get another."



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| Burgaw, PCA | Newton, PCA |
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| Cherryville, PCA | Raeford, PCA |
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| Fayetteville, PCA | Shelby, FLBA and PCA |
| Franklin, PCA | Siler City, PCA |
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| Greensboro, PCA | Statesville, FLBA and PCA |
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| Henderson, FLBA and PCA | Trenton, PCA |
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| Kenansville, PCA | Waynesville, FLBA and PCA |
| Kinston, FLBA and PCA | Weldon, PCA |
| Laurinburg, PCA | Whiteville, FLBA and PCA |
| Liberty, PCA | Williamston, PCA |
| Louisburg, PCA | Wilmington, PCA |
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| FLOWERING SHRUBS—1 or 2 Years Old | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crepe Myrtle—Red, Purple, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft.----- | \$69 ea | | | | | | | | | |
| Spiraea Van Houttei—White, 1-2 ft.----- | 29 ea | *Paw Paw, 3 to 5 ft.----- | 129 ea | Early Harvest Apple, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 89 ea | NUT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old | | | B Candytuft (Iberis), Semp. White | 119 |
| Spiraea Reeniana, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | *Sourwood, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 69 ea | Early Harvest Apple, 4 to 6 ft.----- | 149 ea | Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft.----- | \$79 ea | | B Babysbreath, White | 119 |
| Weigela—Red or Yellow, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | Yellow Buckeye, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 59 ea | Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 89 ea | Hazel Nut, 3 to 5 ft.----- | 198 ea | | B Gaillardia, Red | 119 |
| Weigela—Var. or Pink, 1-2 ft.----- | 29 ea | Downy Hawthorne, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | Red Rome Beauty Apple, 4 to 6 ft.----- | 149 ea | Butternut, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 39 ea | | B Blue Flax (Linum) | 119 |
| Althea—Red or Purple, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | Dwarf White Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 69 ea | Red Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 89 ea | Butternut, 3 to 4 ft.----- | 98 ea | | B Shasta Daisy, Alaska | 119 |
| Althea—Pink or White, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | Red Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft.----- | 129 ea | Red Jonathan Apple, 4 to 6 ft.----- | 149 ea | Chinese Chestnut, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 69 ea | | B Delphinium, Dark Blue | 119 |
| Forsythia—Yellow, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | Red Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.----- | 249 ea | Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 89 ea | Chinese Chestnut, 3 to 5 ft.----- | 149 ea | | B Tritoma, Mixed | 119 |
| Pink Spiraea, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | Red Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft.----- | 398 ea | Lodi Apple, 4 to 6 ft.----- | 149 ea | Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 69 ea | | B Dianthus, Pinks | 119 |
| Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 59 ea | 5-N-1 Flowering Crab, 3 ft.----- | 398 ea | Grimes Golden Apple, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 89 ea | Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft.----- | 298 ea | | B Lupines, Mixed Colors | 119 |
| Tamarix—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | Red Leaf Peach, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 89 ea | Grimes Golden Apple, 4 to 6 ft.----- | 149 ea | Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2-5 | 449 ea | | B Sedum, Dragon Blood | 119 |
| Bush Honeysuckle—Red, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft.----- | 89 ea | Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft.----- | 298 ea | | B Clematis, Yellow | 119 |
| Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-6 ft.----- | 149 ea | Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2-5 | 449 ea | | B Fall Astors, Red or White | 119 |
| White Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 89 ea | Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2-5 | 449 ea | | B Fall Asters, Pink or Lavender | 119 |
| Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | Yellow Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft.----- | 149 ea | Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 39 ea | | *6 Yucca, Candle of Heaven | 119 |
| Old Fashioned Lilac, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | Early McIntosh Apple, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 89 ea | Black Walnut, 3 to 5 ft.----- | 89 ea | | B Oriental Poppy, Scarlet | 119 |
| Bridal Wreath Spiraea, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | Early McIntosh Apple, 4 to 6 ft.----- | 149 ea | English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 398 ea | | B Peonies, Red, Pink, or White | 119 |
| Hydrangea P.G., 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | 5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft.----- | 398 ea | Shell Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 69 ea | | B Mums, Red or Yellow | 119 |
| Dak Leaf Hydrangea, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 149 ea | American Beech—Collected, 3-4 ft.----- | 49 ea | | B Dahlias, Red or Pink | 119 |
| Deutzia—White, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Montmorency Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.----- | 298 ea | Japanese Walnut, 3 to 4 ft.----- | 98 ea | | B Dahlias, Purple or Yellow | 119 |
| Deutzia—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 169 ea | | | | B Liriope, Big Blue | 119 |
| Mockorange—White, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Black Tartarian Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.----- | 298 ea | | | | B Liriope, Variegated | 119 |
| Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 169 ea | | | | BERRIES, FRUITS AND HEDGE—1 or 2 Years Old | |
| Rose of Sharon, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Early Richmond Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.----- | 298 ea | Glossy Abelia, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | \$29 ea | | 10 Rhubarb, 1 year Roots | \$1.50 |
| Red Ozier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 149 ea | *American Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 29 ea | | 10 Asparagus, 1 year Roots | 1.00 |
| Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Kieffer Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft.----- | 198 ea | *Rhododendron, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 49 ea | | 25 Strawberry—Blakemore or Tenn. Beauty | 1.00 |
| Pussy Willow, 4 to 6 ft.----- | 69 ea | | | Drient Pear, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 149 ea | Phillyr Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 69 ea | | 25 Gem Everbearing Strawberry | 1.50 |
| Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | Drient Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft.----- | 198 ea | Chiffer Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 29 ea | | 100 South Privet, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 2.49 |
| Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 89 ea | | | Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 149 ea | Nandina, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 49 ea | | 25 North Privet, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 2.49 |
| Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | Bartlett Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft.----- | 198 ea | Boxwood, 1/2 ft.----- | 39 ea | | 25 California Privet, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 2.49 |
| Jap Snowball, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | Moorpart Apricot, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 69 ea | Irish Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | 25 Multiflora Rose, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 2.49 |
| Red Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Moorpart Apricot, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 98 ea | Savin Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| White Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Early Golden Apricot, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 69 ea | Red Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | |
| Spiraea, Anthony Waterer—Red, 1 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | Early Golden Apricot, 2 to 3 ft.----- | 98 ea | Yellow Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | |
| French Lilac—Red, White, Purple, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 98 ea | | | Nectarine, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 59 ea | Burfordi Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | |
| Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Nectarine, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.----- | 98 ea | Dwarf Burfordi Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 69 ea | | | |
| *Hypericum, 1 ft.----- | 19 ea | | | Damson Plum, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 59 ea | Wax Leaf Ligustrum, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | |
| Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Damson Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.----- | 98 ea | Colorado Blue Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | |
| Butterfly Bush—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | Red June Plum, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 59 ea | *Mountain Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | |
| Butterfly Bush—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | Red June Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.----- | 98 ea | *Canadian Hemlock, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 19 ea | | | |
| Vitex—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | Bruce Plum, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 59 ea | *Short Leaf Pine, 1 ft.----- | 19 ea | | | |
| Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Bruce Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.----- | 98 ea | Slash Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 19 ea | | | |
| Azalea—White, Purple, Red or Pink, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | Methley Plum, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 59 ea | *Red Cedar, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 19 ea | | | |
| Rose Acacia, 1 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | Methley Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.----- | 98 ea | Hetzi Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| *Red Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Burbank Plum, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 59 ea | Japanese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| *Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | Burbank Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft.----- | 98 ea | Foster Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | |
| *Hydrangea Arborescens—1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | | | Helleri Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| Spiraea Thunbergii, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | | | East Palatka Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | | | Chinese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 69 ea | | | |
| Arrowwood Viburnum, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | | | Andorra Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| *Beauty Berry, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | | | Cedrus Deodara, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| Caryopteris—Blue Mist, 2 years----- | 98 ea | | | | | Jap Yew, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 79 ea | | | |
| Witchhazel, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | | | Baker Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| *American Elder, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | | | Berkman's Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| *Opopssum Haw, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 69 ea | | | | | Globe Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| False Indigo—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | | | Greek Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Gardenia—White, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Camellia—Red, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 79 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Norway Spruce—1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Euonymus Radican, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Euonymus Manhattan, 1/2 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Euonymus Pulchellus, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Euonymus Dupont, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | *White Pine, 1 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Austrian Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Mugho Pine, 3 to 5 inch----- | 39 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Scotch Pine, 3 to 5 inch----- | 19 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Western Yellow Pine, 3 to 5 inch----- | 19 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | White Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Serbian Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 29 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Douglas Fir, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 39 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Cleyera Japonica, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Elaeagnus Fruitlandi, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Thorny Eleagnus, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Hetzi Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Sargent Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 69 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Shore Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 49 ea | | | |
| | | | | | | Yupon Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.----- | 59 ea | | | |
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Another family gone away . . . to the city

They just couldn't make it in the countryside any longer. Like many others, they're casualties of the industrial and agricultural revolutions.

Today, more than 70 per cent of our people are crammed on to just one per cent of our land . . . an imbalance which burdens both city and country. But rural North Carolina, where there's big room, has big problems—much substandard housing . . . a high unemployment rate . . . and a desperate need

for capital for growth.

We of North Carolina's Electric Membership Corporations believe we must not delay planning now for a better balance of opportunity. We know this balance is vital . . . just as we know that achieving it will take a tremendous investment of commitment and capital, both government and private, in rural North Carolina.

We think all of North Carolina's worth it

North Carolina's Electric Membership Corporations